

Daily Journal.

The Future Life.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

How shall I know thee in the sphere which keeps
The disembodied spirits of the dead,
When all of these that time could wither sleeps,
And perishes among the dust we tread?
For I shall feel the sting of ceaseless pain,
If there I meet thy gentle presence not;
Nor hear the voice I love, nor read again
In thy serene eyes the tender thought.

Will not thy own meek heart demand me there—
That heart whose fondest throbs to me were given?
My name on earth was ever in thy prayer,
Shall it be banished from thy tongue in heaven?
In meadows fanned by heaven's life-breathing wind,
In the resplendence of that glorious sphere,
And larger movements of the unfettered mind,
Wilt thou forget the love that joined us here?

The love that lived through all the stormy past,
And meekly with my harsher nature bore,
And deeper grew, and tenderer to the last—
Shall it expire with life and be no more?
A happier lot than mine, and larger light,
Awaits thee there; for thou hast bowed thy will
In cheerful homage to the rule of Right,
And lovest all, and renderest good for ill.

Late and Interesting from Fort Pickens.
A correspondent of the New York Times writes from the fleet off Fort Pickens under date of May 16th:

There is now no use in concealing the fact that the fight here will be one of the most desperate of the war. Our preparations are progressing rapidly; and fully justify us in the opinion that Fort Pickens is almost impregnable. But the gigantic strides made by Bragg's command, may well prevent us from anticipating a quiet capture of the Navy Yard and Barrancas, the possession of which is necessary to the end of hostilities in these parts. Now it is on the best authority that I inform you that the Secessionists ashore muster 10,000 available fighting men, notwithstanding the previous estimate.

They are scattered for miles around, and have some of the best officers in America to regulate their movements. There are at least six batteries that may open fire on Pickens now concealed, and of course the exact places in which they are situated no one of us can find out. The skill of three United States military and naval officers has been concentrated to make these most powerful, and Cummings' Point ravages on Sumter, show what a hidden battery may do. Let it be distinctly understood, then, that on land at present the Secessionists number, at least, five times more than the Federal troops. Take all our available men from the ships, and you cannot make up one-third of our enemies' strength.—There have been serious impediments, too, placed in the water within eight days, and it is now very doubtful whether, forts left out, ships could go up to the Yard. Then Montgomery and Warrington are connected by the iron railway horse, and reinforcements may be poured in. I mention these matters only to plainly establish one fact—namely: We cannot take a permanent and offensive stand in Florida with 1,500 men. Defend Pickens, hold Ross Island, batter down McRae and Barrancas, we may, but will the American people be satisfied with this? Let the Cabinet decide whether Federal forces are concentrated here to defend Pickens until it shall be made of little consequence; or to take the Navy Yard, and make the fort impregnable in time.

AERONAUTISM.—Messrs. Starkweather and Beaver, balloonists, of Boston, have volunteered their services to Gen. Scott to act in reconnoitering by aid of their great balloon, in which they can ascend to any required altitude and ascertain the position of the foe.

Making History.

What ever may be the result of our present struggle, the future historian will have to record these facts.

1. That no rebellion was ever before inaugurated wherein the conspirators could not even pretend that one of them had been damaged in person or estate by the Government they sought to overthrow.

2. That there was never before a rebellion whereof the main impulse was devotion to Human Slavery. Men have conspired and rebelled for every kind of liberty but the liberty of enslaving their fellow men.

3. That never before did a strong Government allow a rebellion to proceed for months in a career of stealing money, arms, munitions, arsenals, armories, &c., proceeding from investing to bombarding its most important fortresses, and usurping the collecting of the revenue over one-third of its country, before raising a regiment or firing a gun in defense of its rights.

4. That never before did Twenty Millions of People, so long absorbed in the arts of Peace that they had almost forgotten that of War, spring to arms with so general an alacrity, so hearty an enthusiasm, as did those of our patriot States upon receiving news of the capture of Sumter and the President's Proclamation thereupon.

5. That never till now was a Government embarrassed, perplexed, by the duty of accepting some and rejecting other of the regiments raised, equipped and tendered for its defense, eager to serve on its own terms till the end of the War.

6. That no Administration succeeding to an empty Treasury, an inadequate Revenue, a demoralized Public Service—demoralized through treason and robbery perpetrated by the late Cabinet Ministers—never till now found the people pressing Millions after Millions of Dollars upon it, on its own terms, and insisting that it should take enough and never borrow trouble with regard to its Finances.

—So much at least is secure. Whatever may hap, this cannot be gainsayed. And now, if the Republic is allowed to go down, it will not be the fault of the People.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Financial Prospects of the Confederate Republic.

A wealthy and prominent resident of a Secession State, who has been two or three years in Europe, returned last week. To an intimate friend in New York, he stated that the Agents of Jefferson Davis' Confederacy called upon him to accompany and introduce them to Foreign Bankers; that he did so; that, in every instance they were met with peremptory refusal; that the Secession Government was without credit abroad; that European Bankers and Capitalists looked with disfavor upon the Rebellion; that he regarded Secession as a failure; and that, finally, after what he saw of the unanimity and determination of the North, he regarded the cause of the South desperate and hopeless, and himself a ruined man.—*Albany Journal.*

The two Ohio Regiments were received with general tokens of rejoicing on their arrival at Washington. All the regiments in the city turned out and cheered on the Buckeyes. The special to the Cincinnati Gazette says:

The people were out in strong force also, and joined in three cheers. The Ohio regiments are considered one of the finest bodies of men which have entered this city.

A large number of Ohioans welcomed the troops and escorted them to their quarters. The Cincinnatians in both regiments are all well and in fine spirits.

Matters at Memphis.

One Mr. Cleveland, who escaped from Arkansas, has reached Chicago. He gives this account of Memphis:

When Mr. Cleveland reached Memphis, he found that more than one-half of the former residents of that doomed city had left it. Every kind of business has been closed, and nothing is done but enlisting soldiers for the Southern army—stations for which can be seen on every corner—and drinking strychnine whisky. The plan of enlisting is peculiar to that latitude—the muster-roll and the halter are offered at the same time—you can sign the one or take the other. Sometimes a man is let off, if he declines to sign the muster-roll, with a shaved head and a coat of tar and feathers. A committee has recently been formed in Memphis to mitigate these outrages, by simply sending the recusants off with their head shaved, or some like punishment. Mr. Cleveland thinks there are not more than one thousand troops in Memphis, and these almost entirely unarmed and of the most worthless class. The best troops, when they reach any degree of efficiency, are sent to the encampments in the interior—Jackson, Madison, Randolph, &c. The battery on the bluff is yet incomplete, and entirely unprotected from attack, and could not under the most favorable circumstances, resist the attack of a good gun-boat and a thousand men. There seems to be plenty of heavy ordnance in and about Memphis, but only a few small arms, generally of an inferior quality, and very few men capable of using either those or the heavy ordnance with any intelligence or skill. Mr. C. believes Memphis to be almost entirely unprotected by the force now there.

Having.

The Richmond *Whig* has enjoyed the reputation of being a mild-spoken journal—eminently conservative. In an amiable review the other day of the "Northern Goths and Vandals" who, it thinks, are about to invade the Old Dominion, and lay waste with fire and sword it works itself up to this pitch:—

"We have the right to take these gentlemen at their word and to wage this war on their own principles. *Fire, sword, poison, any expedient would be perfectly justifiable to repel a host of invading demons.* How far we may choose to resort to expedients, not authorized by civil warfare will depend on our own pleasure. The precedent set by our enemies gives us a *carte blanche*."

This same rational journal, a few days before declared that if Virginia were compelled to submit to "Black Republican" rule, "her sons would commit suicide, and her women would refuse to breed."

It is not improper once more to remind the Government that in looking for the right men for the right places in the distribution of military trusts, they will find one peculiarly fitted by nature and education for such duties in Col. Fremont. We know him too well to doubt that he would be here with the utmost alacrity and at any sacrifice at the first intimation that his country needed his services. A private letter from London which has been kindly shown us, says: "Col. Fremont has been in three times to-day, and said once, 'There is nothing I should like better than a fine regiment of active men to stand under the American flag at Richmond and Norfolk, and if necessary, march them to New Orleans.' Ask if it would not be well to let Fremont's friends know this." Col. Fremont's friends are so many, that we think this a good way to let them all know precisely how he is feeling in relation to this rebellion.—*N. Y. Tribune.*